

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1857.

NUMBER 90.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—
In ADVANCE—Daily Journal
\$16; County Daily, \$8; Daily News, \$8; Weekly, \$3; Evening
Bulletin, \$5. If bound \$4; Weekly, \$10; Tri-
Weekly, \$12;—Country Daily or Tri-
Weekly for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year
\$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bul-
letin sent for \$10.

Papers sent here are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be
discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for),
the subscriber may order, otherwise it will be continued,
at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our
custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,
or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines
agata.....\$1.00 One square, 10 lines
agata, one month.....\$6.00
Do, each additional in-
sertion.....\$1.00
Do, one week.....\$2.50 Do, two months.....\$10.00
Do, two weeks.....\$3.50 Do, four months.....\$15.00
Do, three weeks.....\$5.00 Do, twelve months.....\$35.00

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum.....\$15.00

One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....\$15.00

Do, do, do, two times per week per annum.....\$6.00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first inser-
tion, and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements marked with a star inserted in one month
and one month's price.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and
commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or
similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire, compa-
nies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-
price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and
funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in edi-
torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20
cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the
editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by
the real name of the author.

Small advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and
12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a
new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular
packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one
boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will
be half the price, if inserted in Daily Journal and continu-
ed, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the
above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are
charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—In WEEKLY JOURNAL—Each
square, 10 lines or less, first insertion.....\$1.00

Each continuance.....\$1.00

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; 20
cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the
editors.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop ad-
vertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires,
otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued
without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made
for less than one year at the yearly rates.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1857.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The
attendance at the second annual meeting of the Ken-
tucky State Agricultural Society, held in Frankfort
yesterday, January 14, was much smaller than had
been expected or than so important an interest de-
served. The meeting was opened with a pertinent
address by Mr. President Brutus J. Clay. Mr. Clay
reviewed the history of Agricultural Societies from
their earliest commencement in the days of Wash-
ington to the last California Fair. He showed how
far other States had exceeded our own in spite of
the fact that Kentucky was of all the States in the
Union the best fitted for Agricultural uses; and in a
very able manner urged the claims of the Society
upon every class of the community. That part of
the President's remarks which referred to the indi-
ference manifested by the citizens of this State to-
ward this Association was well calculated to bring
the blush of shame to those who have been dilatory
in attending to this important interest. A portion of
Mr. Clay's speech detailed the history of the last
State Fair, showing how successful it had been and
how useful were its effects since it had closed. The
address was closed by an earnest appeal to all present
to renew and redouble their efforts to promote
the interest and well-being of the Society. Mr.
Clay's remarks were very sensible and well diges-
ted and were listened to with marked attention
throughout.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The following is an abstract
of the proceedings of yesterday:

A noble proseque was entered in the case of the
Commonwealth vs. Jacob Trout, indicted for felony.

The grand jury returned bill of indictment against
the following persons, viz: Daniel Barr, Francis E.
G. Spain, Polly Grimes, Isaac Gurnsey, James
Bowes, and Mary Mack.

Against Horace Funk and George Turner no in-
dictments were found and they were discharged.

Com'th vs. Michael Hargdon. Continued to the
next term.

John and Harry, slaves of the heirs of Caroline
Anderson, who murdered some time since a negro,
slave of Joseph Raymond, were arraigned. The
jury convicted them of manslaughter, and Judge
Bullock sentenced them to receive two hundred
lashes each.

AN UNPLEASANT TASK.—Two negroes, convicted
in the Circuit Court yesterday of manslaughter,
were ordered to receive two hundred lashes "well
laid on" their bare backs. It is illegal to commit
slaves to the penitentiary; hence the sentence.
Capt. Megowan is entrusted with the unpleasant
task of executing the decree of the court.

The last Clarksville Chronicle says that
Messrs. Atkinson, Thomas, & Co., who have lately
purchased the pork establishment of J. K. Smith &
Co., are slaughtering from three to five hundred
hogs daily. It was difficult for them to get hands.
Every available lot in the town was full with hogs.

The new instructions issued by the Post-Office
Department, which we published last week, go into
effect to-day at the post-office here. All newspapers
sent, except those to regular subscribers from the
office of publication, must be prepaid. The postage
is one cent.

A man was arrested in New Orleans on the
6th inst., suspected of being Wm. Brookner, who
recently escaped from jail in Maysville. But the
identity was not established, and he was discharged
from custody.

The Cincinnati mail failed again last night.
The cars do not leave that city until nine in the
morning, and we cannot see any reason for these re-
peated failures.

APPOINTMENT OF CORONER.—Dr. A. H. Bryant
was yesterday appointed Coroner until the next regular
election of that officer. It will be seen from the
subjoined opinion of Gen. Harlan, Attorney
General of the State, that it is the duty of the
county court to appoint a Coroner to fill the vacancy
until the Coroner elected at the next August election
shall have been qualified. Dr. Bryant is well
fitted for the proper discharge of the duties of Cor-
oner and will be an able and efficient officer. His
office will be held on Jefferson street, four doors
east of Campbell street.

Not very long ago the New York Tribune ac-
cused everybody that refused to make the temper-
ance question paramount to all others in the elections
with shameful recency to public duty. Now, how-
ever, the Tribune, crazy upon the subject of niggers,
vehemently deprecates the introduction of the tem-
perance question into elections at all. The phases of
moral insanity change, and very probably some new
question may soon supersede with the Tribune the
nigger question just as the nigger question has su-
perseded the temperance question.

The counsel of Wm. C. Preston, charged with
murder, have given notice of their intention to ap-
ply for a change of venue.

A man named Collins, belonging in New Al-
bany, was arrested yesterday as a suspected felon.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The weather yesterday moderated. The ther-
mometer rose to 38, but before dark it again fell be-
low freezing point. There is nothing new in regard
to the river here or elsewhere.

The steamer Emma Brown, the sinking of which
was announced a few days ago, was bound from
Evansville for Paducah, with a cargo consisting of
5,000 sacks of corn, and about 500 head of hogs.
She encountered a snag at the head of Big Hur-
ricane Island, and rounded into the Kentucky shore
about the middle of the island, just below the
mouth of Big Hurricane Creek, where she now lies
with her bow up stream. Her starboard guard is
all dry to the nosing, while the larboard side is under
water to the boiler deck, but not in the cabin. She
had thrown overboard 2,200 sacks of corn which was
lost. The live stock was saved. The Emma Brown
will probably prove a total loss.

The Memphis Appeal, of Saturday, says:

The river is still receding, and is filled with float-
ing ice. The Cherokee, which boat passed up yester-
day, had great difficulty in making headway.
There are only 8½ feet water on the bars below,
and only five feet on bars between this and Cairo.
White river is falling, and only the lightest draught
boats can get up that stream.

We have already mentioned in our river news
that the telegraph cable, which was to be laid from
Cairo to the Kentucky shore, was lost from the
steamboat Golden Gate. It was worth \$1,400,
weighed 6,000 pounds, and was a mile long. The
accident is attributed to the carelessness of the mate
of the boat.

The Mobile Register, of the 7th inst., says:

On the 2d inst., while the Ariel was rounding off
from the landing at Memphis, on the Bigbee, she
was run into by the Sallie Carson, and received so
much damage on her starboard bow that Capt. Buff-
ington was obliged to run her ashore in order to
preserve the lives of his passenger, and endeavor
to save boat and cargo. While thus resting her bow
on shore, above a hundred bales of cotton were
sufficiently straightened for her temporary repair.

Messrs. Cox, Brainard & Co., of Mobile, large
steamboat owners, have purchased the steamers
Henry J. King and Le Grand, Mr. King, their former
principal owner, having died lately. The same
firm have purchased the steamer Win. Bagley, and
place her in the Lake trade to carry cotton from Mo-
bile to the Carrollton railroad.

WOMEN FOR THE PENITENTIARY.—Among the
recruits, soon to be despatched from this city to re-
cruit the penitentiary department of the State service
at Lecompton, will be some half dozen women.
Heretofore a mistaken idea of clemency has pre-
vented the conviction of females. This foolish gal-
lantry for the fair sex is fast evaporating, for their
offenses are becoming of too frequent occurrence.

We understand that the keeper of the penitentiary
objects very seriously to the admission of female
convicts, and gives a very singular reason therefor.

It is that they interfere with the discipline of the
State prison. The male prisoners, by seeing the
other sex, prove in many cases intractable, and
become difficult to govern. We have heard of fre-
quent instances of female power and influence, but
are inclined to think that this exceeds all others in
novelty.

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The music was worthy of the reputation of those
who assisted in the entertainment. We were partic-
ularly gratified with the singing of the young lady
amateurs, and regret that their modesty, so char-
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ferent parts in which they excelled with such brill-
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THE CONCERT FOR THE ORPHANS.—Mozart Hall
was very well filled last evening, and the receipts
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EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1857.

The New York Tribune publishes a letter from Mr. James Brewster, a prominent and a highly-respected citizen of New Haven, Conn., detailing the results of thirty years' experience in New Haven in an enlightened effort to supply labor suited to their several capacities to all but the invalid paupers of that city. This being effected, Mr. Brewster states that the Alms House establishment of New Haven for several years past—a city of more than thirty thousand inhabitants—has more than supported itself, so that the inhabitants of New Haven have paid nothing for the support of public paupers except the interest on the first cost of the establishment.

But this is not all. The benefits of the new system, as compared with the old, are as follows:

1. A great improvement in the moral and physical condition of the paupers themselves.

2. Very many deterred from sinking or drifting into pauperism by the knowledge that this would not save them from the necessity of working for a living.

3. Pauperism self-supporting.

LONG SERMONS.—At the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the presiding bishop decided long sermons, except on very special occasions, to be improper, contrary to the discipline, to the practice of "the Fathers," and, to some extent, subversive of the ends of the Christian ministry. The limit, or ordinary occasions, according to the bishop, should be from thirty to forty-five minutes.

A commercial house of New Orleans has been advised of the shipment from Chicago of 500 barrels of pork, 100 barrels of lard, and 37 casks of ham. The shipment was made to Cairo by railroad and thence shipped by steamboat. This is the first shipment of the kind that has ever been made from Chicago to New Orleans, and is intended as an experiment, to be followed up by others in case it pays a remunerating profit.

The message of Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, shows that, while Philadelphia possesses real estate assessed at \$150,000,000, the total amount of property is assessed at only about \$20,000,000. Boston, with taxable real estate assessed at one hundred and thirty-six millions of dollars, possesses personal property assessed at one hundred and five and a half millions.

NEW MINISTER FROM THE NETHERLANDS.—A letter has been received from M. Dubois, late Minister of the King of Holland at Washington, announcing that he has been transferred to Copenhagen, and that M. Roest Van Limburg will succeed him as Dutch Minister in this country.

The Norfolk Herald thus speaks of the operations in the wild duck trade by a farmer in Prince Anne co., Va.:

He had twenty men employed constantly since the commencement of the season, and up to the 20th of December had sent their various crews—their kegs gunpowder, with shot in proportion. The ducks were then killed by shot once a week and piled up in a warehouse, where on every Wednesday they were packed in barrels and shipped for New York by steamship Jamestown. The number of barrels sent off have never exceeded 600, and averaged from 300 to 400, and each week the number reached as high as 31. The consist of all the varieties of the duck species known in our latitude, such as canvas-back, red-heads, mallard, black ducks, spig-tails, bullnecks, halffaces (or widgones), shovellers, &c., to which may be added a good proportion of wild geese.

The Norfolk Herald thus speaks of the operations in the wild duck trade by a farmer in Prince Anne co., Va.:

I have no doubt that the specific charge made by Col. Paine that a member had offered him \$1,500 for a vote upon the Minnesota bill will be dissipated by the evidence. It is understood that Mr. Edwards, of N. Y., is the gentleman, and that Col. Paine misunderstood a jocular remark for a serious offer of a bribe. Mr. Edwards has a high personal character, and is believed by his friends wholly incapable of the corrupt conduct imputed to him.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have very laboriously investigated the charges against Judge Watrous, and have determined to report a bill which will effect his removal from the bench. The proposition of impeachment is not laid aside, but, to provide against the contingency of its failure, the Committee will recommend the division of Texas into two judicial districts, which will vacate the appointment under which Judge Watrous holds.

The Committee on Territories are maturing a bill for the admission of Minnesota, and the organization of a Territory to the westward of it to be called Dakotan.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

The Dress Reform—Convention at Canastota, N. Y.—Effect of Fashion on Morals—Low-Necked Frocks to be Put Down—Sexual Disparity Produced by Dress.

CANASTOTA, Jan. 7, 1857, 10 P. M.

The Dress Reform Convention held in the Dutch Reformed Church in this place has just closed its session for to-day, adjourning over to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for further action. The meeting was organised at 11 o'clock A. M. by the appointing members of Mrs. Ball of this place as President; Mrs. Newton of Omar, Miss Barker of Hewitt's Hill, and Prof. Brocket of Herkimer county, Vice Presidents; C. J. Hathaway of Ontario county, and Miss R. A. Donovan of Flint, Mich., Secretaries.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Newton of Omar. Letters were read addressed to the Convention from Mrs. Charlotte A. Joy of Milford, Mass., Elizabeth Cady Stanton of Seneca Falls, and a communication signed by forty-seven ladies of Hopkinton, Mass., all expressive of their interest in the movement and their co-operation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Resolutions were reported by the Business Committee, embracing the vital features of the movement, which were elucidated and enforced by Miss Donovan, Mrs. Ball, Gerrit Smith, Dr. Jackson, and others. The attendance was large, filling the body of the church in the afternoon, with a crowded house in the evening, which was occupied by Dr. Jackson in a lucid and forcible address, running a line of contrast between the sexes, and proving by incontestable arguments, based upon well-established facts and data, that the present existing disparity between the sexes was the result of a false physical education, and to a great extent induced by dress incompatible with the full development and harmonious action of their physical organization, by which their spiritual was thus detrimentally affected. The remarks were listened to with great attention and apparent interest by the entire audience. There was a large delegation of intelligent and well-dressed women in the new costume.

The proceedings have made quite a sensation in our little village, and so far all has gone on well. "We shall see what we shall see" to-morrow.

Yours,

H. C. J.

Drowning in the Ganges.—In October and November, from heavy rains in India, the Ganges rose fifty feet above the dry season level, and, as the tide ran nine miles an hour, much damage was done to shipping, and persons were drowned in going to and from the ships. A native boatman never tries to wade the life of one who tumbles over into the Ganges. It is his fate, they say, to die in "holy water." A letter from the ship Atlanta, dated Nov. 3, says that the consequences were that dead bodies were daily seen upon the stream, and as many as ten had been counted floating past the ship in one hour. Human life is of no great account in India.

THE VARIETIES.

Quite an excitement has prevailed among the colored population of Salem, New Jersey, for some days past in consequence of a rumor that a strange negro was a spy sent by kidnappers for the purpose of pointing out runaway slaves. It was found necessary to arrest him and put him in jail in order to protect him from a mob of his own color.

Rowland Hill rode a great deal, and by exercise preserved vigorous health. On one occasion, when asked by a medical friend what physician and apothecary he employed to be always so well, he replied: "My physician has always been a horse and my apothecary an ass!"

A very diffident young gentleman, in one of his experiences, waiting on a maiden home in the evening, desirous of mentioning it, as it might cause remark: "Don't be afraid," said she, "of my telling I feel as much ashamed of it as you do."

"Why, Tom, how are you, my good fellow? where have you been for a week back?" "Why, I'm better; I have been to Dr. Sticken's for a strengthening plaster; but how did you know I had a weak back?"

"When a feller has reached a certain pint in drinkin' in," said an old soaker, "I think he arter stop." "Well, I think," said a wag, "he had better stop before he reaches a pint."

A young lady engaged to be married, and getting sick of her bargain, applied to a friend to help her untie the knot before it was too late. "Oh, certainly," he replied; "it's very easy to untie it now, while it is only a beau knot."

A German prince in a dream saw three rats, one fat, another lean, and a third blind. He sent for a learned Bohemian gipsy to interpret the dream. "The fat rat," she answered, "is your prime minister, the lean rat is your people, and the blind rat is yourself."

Mr. Speaker Banks, in a recent lecture, predicted that the Valley of the Mississippi will be the seat of the greatest city in the world.

"Gentlemen," said the landlord of the "Pewter Mug," or some equally frequented saloon, the other night, when the customers at the bar had talked incessantly till after midnight; "gentlemen, I don't know whether you have talked enough, but for one I am going to shut up."

Wine and Bread.—A man in Berkshire, England, is calling attention to his manufactory, where he makes wine and bread from mangel-wurzel. The wine is really good, and may be produced at about sixpence per quart. In making bread the mangel-wurzel is mixed with flour (about thirty per cent.), and although it is rather too moist for the palate, it is sweet and agreeable.

A Curiosity.—Some gentlemen recently exploring in the neighborhood of Chewalca lime quarries, Ala., found a rock of some hundred tons weight so nicely balanced that it could be moved by the hand of a child, though no practicable force could be imagined which would throw it from its base. Its motion was about six inches of space.

The "Cloud Engine" is a new invention—its peculiarity consisting in the introduction of a portion of cold air with the steam in the cylinder, whereby it is claimed that a saving of 78 per cent. is gained over the use of simple steam. The name is given from the fact that the steam, when it combines with the air in the cylinder, instantly assumes the form and color of fog, the same as steam when it is discharged into the atmosphere. The inventor's theory is, that between cold air and hot steam there is a strong affinity, electrical in its nature. The globules of simple steam are solid—that is to say, they are not hollow. When air is introduced, as in the engine, a sudden change takes place, and hollow vesicles are formed, occupying greater relative space—in other words, increased expansion takes place.

The Height of Impudence.—Some time ago a fellow was charged in the Glasgow Police Court with stealing a herring barrel. After the charge had been proved the principal accuser addressed the magistrates— "Dear Sir Baile, the man at the bar is a great rogue; the stealing of the barrel is nothing to some of his tricks. He stole my sign-board last week, and what does your honor think he did with it?"

Magistrate—"That would be hard for me to say." "Well, sir, I'll tell ye. He brought it into my own shop wi' my ain name on't, and offered to sell me't, and he said he thought it would be mair use to me than to any body else."

A Minister Ducked.—A Rev. Mr. Dodge, who pretended to be a Baptist clergyman, was lately taken by the citizens of Greene county, Wisconsin, plucked from a snow bank, and afterwards maltreated, though not injured bodily. The cause of this was an arrangement having been made by the aforesaid Mr. Dodge to elope with the wife of a respectable man of the county, whereat the people took the law into their own hands.

The abolition of transportation, except for the most serious offences, such as were recently punishable with death, has been already discovered to have been a great mistake. It is now beginning to be perceived that of all modes of treatment none are so efficacious as this, whether in deterring from crime, protecting civilized communities, affording means of reformation, or turning the offender into a useful man, and although it will take month or years before the system can be re-established, there is little doubt that course must be resolved upon at least.

Unfortunately the practical philosophers, who are alone fitted to grapple with the question, are deterred from it by the flood of gable for which in Parliament, no less than at county meetings, it invariably affords a signal. Criminal jurisprudence and the currency and bank charter act are the themes which, above all others, from the amount of lunacy they provoke, rational men dread to broach.

The Berne correspondent of the Journal des Débats states that the Federal Council will submit for the approval of the Assembly certain new propositions of such a nature that they may fitly become the starting point of a satisfactory negotiation with the Cabinet of Berlin. They are the result of a preliminary understanding between several foreign States, among whom are some members of the German Confederation. This is not to be wondered at. The Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, countries adjacent to Switzerland, will have much to suffer. Saxony also laments that for so small a cause the harmony of Europe should again be jeopardized. Austria would eagerly seize an opportunity to recommend itself to the secondary German States.

JAMES McHENRY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.
Per Asia.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 26, 1856.

Provisions. The moderate imports of bacon are more than ever in demand—5000000 lbs. asked for 6d offered for retail—wholesale 10/- per cwt. bacon 7d per cwt. being rather stocked with old. Shoulders would sell at 3d. New hams are in moderate request. There has sprung up in France a consumptive demand for the surplus stores of pork held by the Government at prices which effectually prevent further imports thence. Cheese is scarce, but not wanted.

Bacon—Long middles, new, 45s @ 5d per cwt.; cut 52s @ 5d per cwt.; short middles 52s @ 5d per cwt.; ordinary to fair 50s @ 5d per cwt.

Cheese—Flax 54s @ 5d per cwt.; ordinary to fair 50s @ 5d per cwt.

Beef—Old 70s @ 200s per cwt. fresh.

Old 50s @ 150s per cwt. shoulder 30s @ 20s per cwt. Lard.—The imports of this week have been placed chiefly in execution of contracts—but the demand otherwise keeps up.

The supply of bacon (or box meat) going forward from the West, for shipment to England, is enormously large.

The shipments from this place since the commencement of the season to this date, add up 14,456 cwt., against 5,982 cwt. the same time last season, showing an increase of over one thousand and fifteen hundred cwt.

The receipt of hogs for February and March, and with this issue of our paper we discontinue the publication of the weekly receipts. We expect to be able to give the amount delivered by each of the packing houses in our next number.

The following shows the receipts for the season and comparatively the two previous seasons:

For the Same time
season. last season. 1854.

523,553 366,893 327,433

For Sale.

A N EXCELLENT COOK, SEAMSTRESS, and LAUNDRY.

DRESS, 23 years old, with a young child. Sold for no fault, and not to be taken out of the control of Jefferson or Shelby unless she consents to go. Inquire of ROBERT STORY.

W. W. TALBOT,

DEALER IN FANCY AND VARIETY GOODS.

Fourth street. Fine Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Combs, Brushes, Dolls, Toys, &c., constantly on hand at low prices.

J. J. TALBOT.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS for sale at

W. W. TALBOT.

CHINESE RAZORS, the best Razor extant, at

W. W. TALBOT.

CISTADORO'S, WALTER'S, AND BACHELOR'S

HAIR DYE at

W. W. TALBOT.

FANCY BASKETS in great variety at

W. W. TALBOT.

WILLOW CABS, CARRIAGES, CRADLES, AND CHAIRS at

W. W. TALBOT.

COMBS AND BRUSHES—Nail and Tooth Brushes at

W. W. TALBOT.

LADIES' CABAS, PURSES, AND PORT-MONAIRES at

W. W. TALBOT.

WRITING DESKS, PORT-FOLIOS, AND DRESSING-CASES at

W. W. TALBOT.

KNIFE AND SILVER BASKETS at

W. W. TALBOT.

Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Cost!

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, are closing

out their stock of Furs at prime cost. Those in want

of cheap and elegant Capes, Victorias, Muffs, and Cuffs are invited to call at their establishment and procure

before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT STORY.

DR. KING'S DISPENSARY.

D. R. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last

thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet.

First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Lou-

ville, and the First and Second, nearly opposite the

Pratt House, Lou-

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A. J. MORRISON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the very best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and pecular inducements extended to cash purchasers. June 9 d&b&w&b&w&f

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOZART HALL.

CONCERT

BY THE

ORPHEUS SOCIETY

On Tuesday, January 20, 1857.

E. W. GUNTER, Director.

G. ZOLLER, Pianist.

THE ORPHEUS SOCIETY will give a GRAND CONCERT on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1857, assisted by some of the best Amateurs of the city. The best Choruses of Mozart, Beethoven, Zoller, &c., have been selected and will be given for the season. See programme.

Tickets 50 cents each. For sale at the usual places. *See Job*

C. S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 63 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER
EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL
Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent
for C. S. Maltby.
33 J&B

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore experienced, informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

Also, on a large account of Pittsburgh and Youghalgeony Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered for any part of the country per cent per pound, used by some of the first families now better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

J. J. LEEZER.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR
OF all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints,
Gum Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms—10 days to call customers both as to rates and times of payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

225 b&f

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices. No.
Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

17 w&f

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kolthoff, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the success which has attended his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully, W. H. WALKER.

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one percent, Tennessee currency the following Five State Banks:

MERCHANTS BANK, Nashville;
BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;
BANK OF THE UNION, do;
CITY BANK, do;
BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

TRADE'S BANK, do;
BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;
NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

113 b&f D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets.

JOS. ROBB.

GRAN CHANCE FOR LADIES TO BUY
Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods

AT COST.

A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, hunting and open faced, diamond set, enamelled and plain cases.

New Style Jewelry, in whole and half sets, with cameos, diamonds, and fruit styles.

Music Boxes, Clocks, and Fancy Articles.

Masonic and Odd Fellows' Regalia and Jewels.

Silver-plated Ware.

Drawing Instruments, Compases, &c.

With drawing several weeks sell AT COST the above named articles.

As I have at present a complete stock of goods, I feel confident to be able to supply my customers to their satisfaction.

All good will, as usual in my establishment, be represented as they are.

J. J. HIRSCHBEIM.

No. 525 Main st., one door from corner of Third, d10 b&f j&f

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Heyndon's new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

jan 14 w&f PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our friends and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the *Primum Pianof* of New York and Boston, and the *Grand Piano* and *Piano Ware-room* corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

jan 14 w&f PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

New Books Daily Received at

C. HAGAN & CO.'S, No. 507 Main street.

Subscription received for all of the Magazines at the publishers' price (\$4 per copy), and a premium of three gifts to each copy.

18 J&B

Copartnership.

WE have associated with us in business Mr. H. C. Dryden. The style of the firm to be continued as heretofore. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

Jan. 1, 1857—J.

Medical Books

AT

CRUMP & WELSH'S

NO. 84 Fourth st.

A NEW AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

FOR SALE AT

Ten per Cent. off Publishers' Prices.

56 J&B

SKATES! SKATES! just received by express at No. 69

Third street. J&B A. McElroy

The Agricultural Society met on the 10th. There

was a large attendance than ever before.

Twenty-eight States and Territorial Agricultural boards and Societies were represented. Among the audience were President Pierce and many Senators and Representatives. The President, Mr. Wilder, read an annual address containing many practical suggestions, and showed the society to be in a flourishing condition. Business committees were appointed and several interesting debates occupied the morning.

BOSTON, January 14.

The bill from the House, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Benjamin reported a bill making an appropriation for the improvement, by contract, of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Arkansas rivers.

Mr. Benjamin remarked that at the last session bills were referred to the Committee of Commerce to provide for such objects. The committee, being unable to agree on the subject, no report was then made. The proposition made in those bills was to do the work of removing various obstructions to those rivers by contract; but the committee found great difficulties in such a system, and accordingly reported that now before the Senate; the consideration of which he would ask at an early day. The bill proposes to have the Western rivers divided into convenient sections and then advertise by contract for the removal of all obstructions to the navigation of each section, whether from stumps, snags, sunken wrecks, rocks, logs, or of whatever nature, either in the main channel or in channels leading to various ports or landings. It provides that no money shall be paid on any contract until the entire work undertaken shall be completed and inspected by suitable officers of a topographical corps of engineers.

The bill includes various appropriations, which do not exceed \$150,000 per annum for five years. For that sum the committee has ascertained that contracts could certainly be made by which all the Eastern rivers could be kept entirely clear.

The obstructions at present so destructive to life and property will be removed at the end of five years, when those rivers are to be delivered up to the Government entirely free from obstructions, and then a continuous appropriation of one-third of this sum will keep them clear.

Mr. Houston offered a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President to inform the Senate of the number of desertions from the navy since the passage of the act to provide for the efficiency of the navy and the cause of the return from the Pacific station of certain officers recently serving in the East India squadron.

The House bill providing for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the revolution was advocated by Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, and opposed by Mr. Clay. Adjourned.

House.—A large number of bills upon a variety of subjects were introduced by various members.

Among them one by Mr. Carlile, equalizing grants of land in the several States;

By Mr. Letcher, establishing a branch mint in the city of New York.

By Mr. Colfax, abolishing the duty on snuff.

By Mr. Woodworth, for a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific.

By Mr. Herbert, granting alternate sections of land to California for railroad purposes, and a bill providing for the sale of surveyed lands in that State.

By Mr. Whitfield, for the erection of public buildings and military roads in Kansas.

By Mr. Wood, for one or more railroads from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

By Mr. Florence, to regulate army, navy, and marine pensions.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Akers, in reply to Mr. Bowie's remarks of yesterday, defended the American party from the charge of proscription of persons of foreign birth, and vindicated their position against the Roman Catholic Church. He deprecated the discussion of the slavery question as of mischievous tendency, saying, in this connection, that up to 1854 a majority of Southern Representatives voted to sustain the Missouri compromise, and asked whether it was just to charge him with freesoilism because he had opposed the repeal of that measure?

Mr. Durfee maintained not only the constitutional power but the duty of the Government to protect and encourage the industrial pursuits of the country. He particularly spoke of the justice of admitting free of duty materials which enter into American manufactures, so that, in this respect, we shall be placed upon a footing with English manufacturers. He would give his support to any bill which should contain judicious discriminations in favor of American industry.

Mr. Letcher wished to know whether the bill or the substitute presented by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was a mere man of straw and set up to be fought for the present, and whether when the discussion closed he intended to introduce another bill, speak on it for hour, and terminate the debate without allowing others an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Campbell replied that he set up no man of straw, but that it might become necessary to move a substitute for the bill after its consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. No advantage would be taken of any gentleman.

Mr. Letcher said that some definite measure ought now to be presented by the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means in order to arrive at a just conclusion.

Mr. Campbell wished to know whether a minority of that Committee had presented a scheme on which they would stand, and whether Mr. Letcher would sustain Bowie's bill for a horizontal tariff for revenue alone.

Mr. Letcher replied that when the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means present a proposition on which they will stand or fall, the minority will present their substitute for it, but the minority cannot now present their substitute for a bill which the majority say they will abandon.

Mr. Campbell denied that the majority intend to abandon the principles on which the bill is founded and which are set forth in their report on the tariff.

The Committee rose. Various tariff amendments were offered and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

A bill was introduced into the House to-day, calling on the President to establish a branch mint in the city of New York. It places its control and regulation under the director of the Philadelphia mint, provides for the coining of gold and silver, for the necessary officers, and for the erection of suitable buildings and machinery in connection with the assay office.

The Senate Postoffice Committee's bill empowers the Postmaster General to enter contracts with companies to carry the mail on railroads now or hereafter to be completed, not to exceed once daily, each day, for the term of eight years; the contractor to have the privilege of importing without the payment of any other duties all over necessary to be used during the contract. Mr. Bigler, who dissented from the views of the majority, has prepared a report, in which he says, among other objections, that the bill proposes special legislation to advance the interests of railroad companies to the imminent prejudice of those of the manufacturers of railroad iron, and that the manifest tendency of such a measure would be to subject the Government to imposition, if not fraud, in the administration of its revenues and postal system.

Raymond, the editor of the New York Times, was under examination to-day before the corruption investigation committee.

BALTIMORE, January 14.

The telegraph line from Columbus, Ga., to Apalachicola, Fla., was opened on the 8th inst.

Dr. Prof. Dewey's valuable work on the Practice of Medicine and the late standard works on Medicine.

It is a medical which is perfectly pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex with great facility and convenience.

It is a medical which is perfectly pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex with great facility and convenience.

It is a medical which is perfectly pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex with great facility and convenience.

It is a medical which is perfectly pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either

EVENING BULLETIN.

ARAB HORSES AND DROMEDARIES FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The following interesting letter from the Spirit of the Times will be read with gratification and pleasure by our readers many of whom, known by reputation or personally the gentlemen referred to—Mr. A. Kean Richards, of Scott county, Kentucky, and Mr. Edward Troye, the celebrated horse and cattle painter. Mr. Richards deserves the very highest admiration and praise for the great trouble and expense he has incurred to introduce into Kentucky the pure blooded Arab horse, and every lover of that noble animal, and it will be hard to find a Kentuckian who is not, will hail with delight the safe arrival of his recent purchase.

It was Mr. Richards who made a few years since an importation of Arab horses and who brought them to this country the famous "Yusef," "Yusef" exhibited Mr. Richards's Arabs at our agricultural fair last year, and poor fellow, he died soon after his return to his own country, whither he had gone to buy more horses for Mr. Richards.

Garston, near Liverpool, July 31, 1856.

There is an ancient and familiar proverb which says that "an idle man's brain is the devil's workshop." So, to keep that old gentleman out of my cranium, I shall devote a passing hour to you, my good "Spirit," with the conviction that time thus spent is profitably employed. How much I regret, that, in my wanderings, I have not written you a few letters. Letters describing incidents of travel as they occur are much more interesting than books written from short and imperfect notes after the traveler's return. Don't suspect, from the remark, that I have any intention of making a book. God deliver me from such a vanity! Bookmaking from travels, now-a-days, is a trade in which he who has the strongest imagination is most successful. An Eastern traveler, from your State, told me Oriental book-makers had much to answer for; and he thought they should be held responsible for their glowing descriptions. Said he: "I have been induced by those infernal book-makers to leave my family and comfortable home to visit this country. What have I seen, and what pleasures have I enjoyed? I have been riding up and down steep and rocky mountains even destitute of soil, expecting each moment to be landed at the bottom of a precipice with a broken head or limb. I have been drenched by rain day after day, and nearly devoured by fleas at night. I have seen nothing but rocks, mud towns, and filthy people. I am going straight home." He ground his teeth, and muttered something about authors. I verily believe, had one been present, he would have been a martyr to the wrath of this exasperated traveler. My motive for visiting the East having been one of business more than of pleasure, I was not so much open to disappointment. My route, too, was quite different from that usually taken; for I was on a horse and dromedary hunt, and these are not to be found in their party except among the wild tribes of Bedouins inhabiting the deserts of Eastern Syria and Arabia.

I left New York more than a year ago, and in Europe met with Mr. E. Troye, our well known artist, with whom I continued to travel until last month, at which time I left him at Damascus. He has painted several pictures on a large scale which will attract much attention, and add greatly to his already great reputation. One of his pictures represents the interior of a Bazaar in Damascus, giving what I believe has never been accomplished—a correct impression of one of the finest of those mysterious old buildings which are often described but never understood. In this painting all the Eastern costumes are introduced; Bedouins, with their graceful abbas and rich keffials, the Turk and Turkish soldier, Syrian priest, the veiled women with their everlasting white gowns and yellow morocco boots the magnificently dressed Albanian officer on horseback, and lastly the merchants sitting in their stalls in various attitudes—some selling, some smoking nargelabs, and others looking on at the passing crowd. These, with other figures, make up a picture without confusion, and so true to nature that I shall never be held it without feeling myself transported to the spot. Another picture represents the dead sea in all its awful desolation. I shall not dwell on this subject, for it will give me the "blues." We were there 20 days. His largest picture is taken near Damascus. It embraces the plains of Damascus, showing the character of the surrounding gardens, fruit and olive trees, while away in the distance tower the range of Hermon, the loftiest summit (Djebel-es-Sheikh) piercing the clouds, and covered with snow. Nearer are the mountains of Anti Lebanon. In the center of the foreground an Arab is ploughing with his yoke of Damacus heifers. In the grove of olives to the left a flock of sheep and goats are grazing under the care of a shepherd. To the left a camel is seen, who appears to be taking the world easy (which is a luxury seldom allowed to a camel in the East), and towards the middle ground, a pretty mosque. These objects embrace a great deal, and are of much interest—the cattle being different from those found in any other locality, as well as the sheep and goats. The landscape, too, is as fine as my eyes ever rested upon, and no lover of nature could look at it even for the hundredth time, without finding a tingling sensation. Mr. Troye had not quite finished the picture when I left, but it was far enough advanced to give an idea of what it would be after leaving his hands. His purposes leaving Syria this summer for Antwerp, where he will remain a year previous to his return to the United States.

Now allow me to say something about horses. You are doubtless acquainted with A. K. Richards, the importer of some Arab horses a few years ago, and the owner of some of the best stock in America—Peytona, Blonde, and many others. It has ever been his opinion that the Arab horse is superior to every race in the world, either for racing, riding, or crossed with the proper kind of mares, for carriage purposes. Although the importation he made was much approved by the best judges, he was still dissatisfied, and determined to make another. For this purpose we went to Europe, and being joined by Mr. Troye, traveled through England and France expressly to examine and compare the horses of those two countries, and also to see the character of the importations made from the East, as Arab horses. We saw no Arabs in England that we considered thorough-bred, and but two in France. These belonged to the Emperor. We saw a great many called Arabs, and have since seen hundreds such in Syria; but they are a mixture of the Arab, Turkish, and Koord races. We went to Turkey, and thence to Syria. We traveled through every part of Palestine and Western Syria without meeting with a single horse that would do to import. Having stayed a few months in Damascus to gain some knowledge of the Arabic of the Bedouin tribes, &c., we marched out into those wild tribes East and South of Damascus dressed as Bedouin Sheiks, and well armed with Colt's revolvers and Minie rifles. Mr. Troye was very hard to please, for in the course of his profession you know he has had much to do with the horse, and is a thorough judge. We would sometimes see an animal that looked perfect, but something would be wrong about the pedigree, and however given a Bedouin may generally be lying, he will always speak the truth about his horse. An Arab, too, is always required by the buyer from the owner, and from the Sheik of the tribe. Thus we would find about six out of ten whose pedigree could not be established. They have three varieties—the noble, the doubtful, and the "keddesh," or mixed. The noble races are five—the Coheyan and Sacklowee being considered the best—the former for bottom, the latter for speed—and these, of course, bring the highest prices. The sum demanded for a fine mare is sometimes incredible to those unaccustomed to the Bedouin's estimation of an extraordinary animal. I will give you an instance of this kind. I saw a mare of the most symmetrical form and the purest blood. I wished to purchase her. A Bedouin never fixes a price, but leaves you to bid until he is satisfied with the offer. I commenced bidding, and at last went to what I considered a very extravagant price; but still the savage merely shook his head and showed his teeth. Then I asked him if he wouldn't sell her if I doubled my offer. He threw out his arm, and, pointing towards her, asked me if I could load her with gold. I told him that was far beyond my means. "Well," said he, "if you could the gold would still be yours, the mare mine." Such is the Bedouin's appreciation of his horse. And yet that same mare stood chained

in front of the tent, exposed to cold nights and rains, or ready at any time for a run of twenty miles over the burning sands of the desert.

We at last selected two stallions and a yearling colt. One of the stallions and the colt are Nesjids, bred of the most perfect forms and purest pedigrees; the former, a dark gray, being of the Coheyan; the latter a dark chestnut, three years old, also of the same race. The other stallion is a rich bay, nearly four years old, bred near Palmyra, of the Sacklowee race. This horse Mr. Troye considers one of the most perfect animals he ever saw. He is very much like the Darley Arabian, according to the plates we have seen, and resembles West Australian, but is a much more blood-like horse. I have, also, a magnificent mare.

We selected two thoroughbred Dalmals, or swift dromedaries of the desert, either of which can go a long journey at the rate of one hundred miles per day.

I am now going to show why the Arab horse has so underperformed since the time of the Godolphin or Darley Arabian. If, in the deserts, six out of ten, as we found, are not thoroughbred, is it probable that a thoroughbred is often to be found in the towns and villages of Syria or Egypt? When a Bedouin visits a town he never rides a fine horse, and this we often observed. There is little communication between them and townsmen, whom they despise, and from traders they always exact a heavy tribute. They are jealous of strangers, few venturing among them. A Bedouin holds a thoroughbred at many times the value of any other horse which may look equally well, though impure, and therefore pure bred animals are seldom sold. Purchases are generally made in the towns and villages by Europeans from traders who would not be likely to pay so high for pedigree when they can make out one themselves to answer every purpose. I will cite two instances that occurred whilst I was in Syria. An English gentleman in Damascus told me one day that he had purchased two Arabs and intended to carry them to England. He wished me to see them and give my opinion about them. He could not understand why I was so much amazed at the stable. I told him he had been "done." One was a little Egyptian pony, the other an ordinary Syrian horse. He sold them. The other was a horse that came on the same steamer with me, belonging to Lord P—n, and will doubtless pass in England for anything but a very common horse of Syria. Just such, I am inclined to believe, have been the character of importations for the last fifty years; and I am sustained by Mr. Layard, who, at Nineveh and among the Bedouin tribes, had a good opportunity for observation.

This selection has been made with reference to size, symmetry, and pedigree, and, if our stock are not improved, it will be useless to talk any more of the Arab for improving the racing stock. These horses will never do to train, for they have been broken with the severe curb, which shortens a horse's stride. Mr. Richards, whether successful or not, deserves great credit for his efforts to improve our race of noble animals.

I am staying here several weeks to rest my animals, previous to shipping them to New Orleans on the "Sultan," which leaves on the 10th of August. An Arab groom goes with them. Crowds of people are here daily to see them. Judges give a very favorable opinion of them in the papers, and say that such have never been brought to England.

Mr. Ten Broek arrived here last week, but he left the following day, and I did not see him. His horses, I understand, went to Glasgow. If they sustained no injury by the passage, he will brush some of the "Johnnies," depend upon it.

I have already spun out my letter to a greater length than I intended, and will not further tax your patience.

"HADJEE."

BUGLE GIMP—50 pieces wide Bugle Gimp just received and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st.

CALRET, &c.—100 boxes Claret; 10 cases Sparkling Catawba; 1 hq. Catawba Wine; 40 lbs. Wine; 2 pipes Holland Gin; 50 bals Sweet Wine; for sale by J. MONKS, 396 Main st.

EXTRA FINE TEAS.—We have on hand a supply of very choice Black and Green Teas for sale. J. T. LANIHAM & CO., 87 Third st.

SALTSPETRE—10 kegs ground Saltpetre for sale by BASILAW & ROPER.

Plays! Plays!—A lot of French's American and Standard Drama just received by F. MAIDEN, No. 101 Third street, near the P. O.

Just Received.—The O'Brien and O'Flaherty, in 3 vols. \$1 per vol. The Gold and Lure, by Howard, \$1.25.

Massey's Exhibition Feeler and Drawing-Room Entertainments. In music, 75 cents; paper 25 cents.

For sale by F. MADDEN, No. 101 Third st., three doors from Post-office.

The Luxury of the Season.—THE MOST SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK EVER PRODUCED IN AMERICA.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON or Society Under the First Empire. With sixteen Portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Heroines. By "Dick Tito" (Frank B. Goodrich). The illustrations, sixteen in number, are each colored by hand, and are from original portraits in the galleries of the Luxembourg and Versailles. Royal quarto, Turkey antique. n28

Just Received.—1,000 OF THE ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS and CULTIVATOR ALMANAC for the year 1857, containing over one hundred and thirty engravings. Price 25 cents. For sale at the Southwestern Seed and Agricultural Warehouse. PITKIN BROTHERS.

French China Goods.—WE would invite the attention of our numerous friends to a stock of CHINA, GLASS, and CERAMIC, all of the latest style and perfect entire, of the quality to please any person wanting goods in this line. Of Fancy Goods, Vases, Boxes, Parian Ware, Banging Baskets, and Terra Cotta we can offer the largest assortment in the city. Our stock of Plate Ware, Wasters, &c., has been chosen with special reference to this market. CASSIDAY & HOPKINS, 534 Main st.

MACKERAL AND CODFISH—A supply of No. 1 Mackeral and Codfish just received and for sale by HIBBERT & SON, 409 Market st., bet Second and Third.

HONEY—2 bbls strained Honey just received for railroad and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

LICORICE—J. C. & Co., Ynurria, E. H., and various other brands in store and for sale by HENRY WIRGMAN, 366 Main st.

SCOTCH WHISKY—A superior article (in bond) for sale by HENRY WIRGMAN, 366 Main st. between Seventh and Eighth.

RAISINS—100 lbs new M. R. Raisins; 100 lbs do do do; 100 lbs do do do; Received via railroad and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

SUNDRIES—150 lbs prime Nechanoc Potatoes; 1500 bushels Wheat; 1000 Oats; 600 Rye; 600 S. S. Spring Barley; 300 Pea-Nuts; 300 lbs Blue Grass Seed; 800 lbs Orchard Grass Seed; 50 lbs Calcedine Plaster; 100 lbs Lime; In store and for sale by J. D. BONDURANT.

ICELAND MOSS PASTE—Highly recommended for Coughs and Colds. A supply just received and for sale by DAWES & SEATON, Mozart Hall, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF RECTIFYING TUBS, viz 6 A. Tubs and one large and one small Receiver for sale low rate order. Also, a large Counting-room Desk for sale low rate order. J. M. MORKS.

CHEESE—451 lbs W. R. Cheese received per steamer Superior and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO., 529 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

HALF HOSE—Sewn Cotton Cashmere, Woollen Knit, and Mink, and Bow Cotton Half Hose, every quality and size, at cost at [n28] MANSFIELD'S.

in front of the tent, exposed to cold nights and rains, or ready at any time for a run of twenty miles over the burning sands of the desert.

We at last selected two stallions and a yearling colt. One of the stallions and the colt are Nesjids, bred of the most perfect forms and purest pedigrees; the former, a dark gray, being of the Coheyan; the latter a dark chestnut, three years old, also of the same race. The other stallion is a rich bay, nearly four years old, bred near Palmyra, of the Sacklowee race. This horse Mr. Troye considers one of the most perfect animals he ever saw. He is very much like the Darley Arabian, according to the plates we have seen, and resembles West Australian, but is a much more blood-like horse. I have, also, a magnificent mare.

We selected two thoroughbred Dalmals, or swift dromedaries of the desert, either of which can go a long journey at the rate of one hundred miles per day.

We have still on hand a large stock of—Black Gingham; Black French Drapess; Black French Crapes; Black Mourning Silks, &c. Which we are selling at cost. Those in want of these goods will please give us a call. BENT & DUVALL, Main street, between Second and Third.

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DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS AND CAPS—Moleskin, Cashmere, Soft Fur, Cloth, and plush Caps are to be had in great variety at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main street.

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